

the largest global concert ever; seen by over 3 billion people in over 130 countries. Electric Factory Concerts also produced the original LIVE AID concert in 1985, held at Philadelphia's JFK Stadium.

Of the 9 shows happening in 9 countries on July 2nd, 2005 (U.K., Japan, Russia, South Africa, Canada, Germany, France, Italy, U.S.)—the U.S. show in Philadelphia held the largest crowd.

Larry Magid and his staff at Electric Factory Concerts were instrumental in every aspect of this show's phenomenal success. Magid pulled together an extraordinary effort to make sure LIVE 8 played Philadelphia, especially as other Northeast cities vied to have the show.

Once the date and location were set, EFC had only six and a half weeks to plan and coordinate the largest show in Philadelphia's history. Magid and his staff, especially Adam Spivak, John Stevenson and Jim Sutcliffe, were vital to making this truly historic show a rousing success for both Philadelphia and the world. For this, Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest gratitude and commend these men for all of their hard work in the creation of such an amazing production.

CELEBRATING THE LONE STAR
CIRCLE OF LIFE BIKE TOUR

HON. HENRY CUELLAR

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Lone Star Circle of Life Bike Tour for 7 years of successful service to the people of San Antonio, Texas.

The Lone Star Circle of Life Bike Tour is an annual event which promotes the gift of life. Twelve cyclists spread the message of blood, marrow, organ, and tissue donation throughout the community as they ride.

With the help of Texas donor centers, the twelve cyclists not only change lives but save lives too. Each participant rides over 500 miles in a 6 day period in honor of someone needing a transplant.

Each non-professional rider is chosen in the spring specifically by a committee made up of the tour director, tour captain, a bone marrow coordinator, and a former participant. The rider not only must be physically capable to ride the entire tour, but their life must have been touched by a donation, meaning the rider or someone from their family has made a donation or received one.

Several stops are made along the way to honor recipients, donors, and their families. The stops also give community members the opportunity to learn about blood, marrow, organ, and tissue donation. This gives the community the chance to speak with someone who has experienced a donation.

The tour brings communities together and recognizes the importance of being a donor, and I am proud to have had the opportunity to recognize this event here today.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR ULRIK
FEDERSPIEL

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 13, 2005

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to join me in commending and bidding farewell to Ambassador Ulrik Federspiel, Denmark's Ambassador to the United States since May 2000. Throughout his remarkable career, Ambassador Federspiel has worked tirelessly to strengthen the already close relationship between the United States and Denmark. Indeed, the Danes are fortunate to have had such an illustrious representative in Washington, and the United States has had no better friend and ally in the Diplomatic Corps here in Washington than Ambassador Federspiel.

Mr. Federspiel began his career in the Danish Foreign Service in 1971 and was immediately assigned to the prestigious European Community office within the Foreign Ministry. As we all know, Denmark became a member of the EC in 1973.

His outstanding contributions on EC matters earned him the post in London as First Secretary of Political Affairs from 1973 to 1977. During this time he worked in cooperation with several African states in the process of democratizing countries including Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia. Mr. Federspiel was especially active in supporting the anti-apartheid movement in South Africa. As a result, he was personally invited to the inauguration of President Nelson Mandela in 1993 and became a consultant to the modern integrated South African administration.

In 1981, Ambassador Federspiel returned to Copenhagen to become Special Assistant to the Permanent Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a post he held until he arrived in Washington to serve as Deputy Chief of Mission at the Danish Embassy in 1984. He quickly developed a reputation in Washington as a quick study with an imposing intellect combined with a personable, friendly demeanor. Ambassador Federspiel came to understand that not only does Denmark have a critical role to play in European matters, but, for a small country, Denmark could "punch above its weight" on transatlantic economic and political issues.

As State Secretary for Foreign Affairs from 1991–93, Ulrik Federspiel worked to support independence for the Baltic states, who were emerging from the dark years of Soviet occupation. Denmark was the first country in the world to recognize the three former Soviet countries of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

From 1993 to 1997 Ambassador Federspiel's outstanding record brought the notice of the most senior members of the Danish government and he was asked to serve as Chief of Staff to the Prime Minister. At the European Union summit in June 1993 under the Danish presidency, Mr. Federspiel drafted the portion of the Copenhagen Criteria that set standards for EU membership. Ambassador Federspiel became a staunch proponent of NATO expansion and has since taken a leading role in the process. Among his other accomplishments while in the Prime Minister's Office, he played an important role in the Danish decision to play an active part in Bosnia, having the largest contingency of ground

troops there per capita, and the only country to have heavy armor, namely ten tanks.

Mr. Speaker, upon arriving in the United States in 2000, Ambassador Federspiel became actively engaged in solving trade disputes between the EU, Denmark and the United States. His diplomatic skills were effective in resolving high-profile trade disputes, including the carousel sanctions and the import ban on pork. Mutually beneficial trade has been expanded between the U.S. and Denmark through close cooperation between the former U.S. Ambassador in Copenhagen Richard N. Swett and Ulrik Federspiel.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Federspiel has brought his dynamism and passion to many political and humanitarian issues. Since completing his military service in the Royal Danish Navy in Greenland in 1962–63, he has taken a keen interest in Greenland and its population. In 1984, when he became Deputy Chief of Mission to the Danish Embassy in Washington, D.C., the relationship between Greenland, the United States and Denmark became one of his priorities. The Ambassador has played an instrumental role in furthering the interests of the Home Rule Government and that of the Danish realm and has worked in close cooperation with the U.S. government, especially on Thule Air Base. He was deeply involved in the 2002–2004 negotiations leading to the so-called Igaliku-agreement between the U.S., Greenland and Denmark that paved the way for upgrading the Thule radar to be used in the Missile Defense System. The island and the base are strategic elements for defense and security preparedness for both the U.S. and Europe.

Ambassador Federspiel is also an accomplished academic. He graduated from the University of Aarhus in political science in 1970 and completed a year of post-graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania, earning an MA in 1971. He has been a visiting lecturer at George Washington University and the University of Copenhagen, and he also has served on the governing board of the University of Copenhagen.

His interest in supporting academic excellence has continued. He is an Honorary Trustee of the Crown Prince Frederick Fund for Harvard University that supports two scholarships annually for exemplary Danish university students. Ambassador Federspiel currently sits on the advisory board of Humanity in Action (HIA), a unique educational program between Denmark, the United States, the Netherlands, Germany and France. The HIA program provides the opportunity for outstanding university students to intensively study human rights and democratic values, as well as to hold an internship with the U.S. Congress.

Ambassador Federspiel's commitment to working for others is undoubtedly a result of his and his family's experiences growing up in war-torn Europe. During the Nazi occupation of Denmark, Ambassador Federspiel's father, Per Federspiel, was imprisoned for a year due to his involvement in the rescue of the Jews in October 1943. Needless to say, Ambassador Federspiel has proven himself to be a strong and consistent supporter of the State of Israel.

After the horrible events of September 11th, Ambassador Federspiel and the Danish people were among the first to support the American people and the cause of freedom. As a